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# UPSC

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Name - Neeti Agrawal

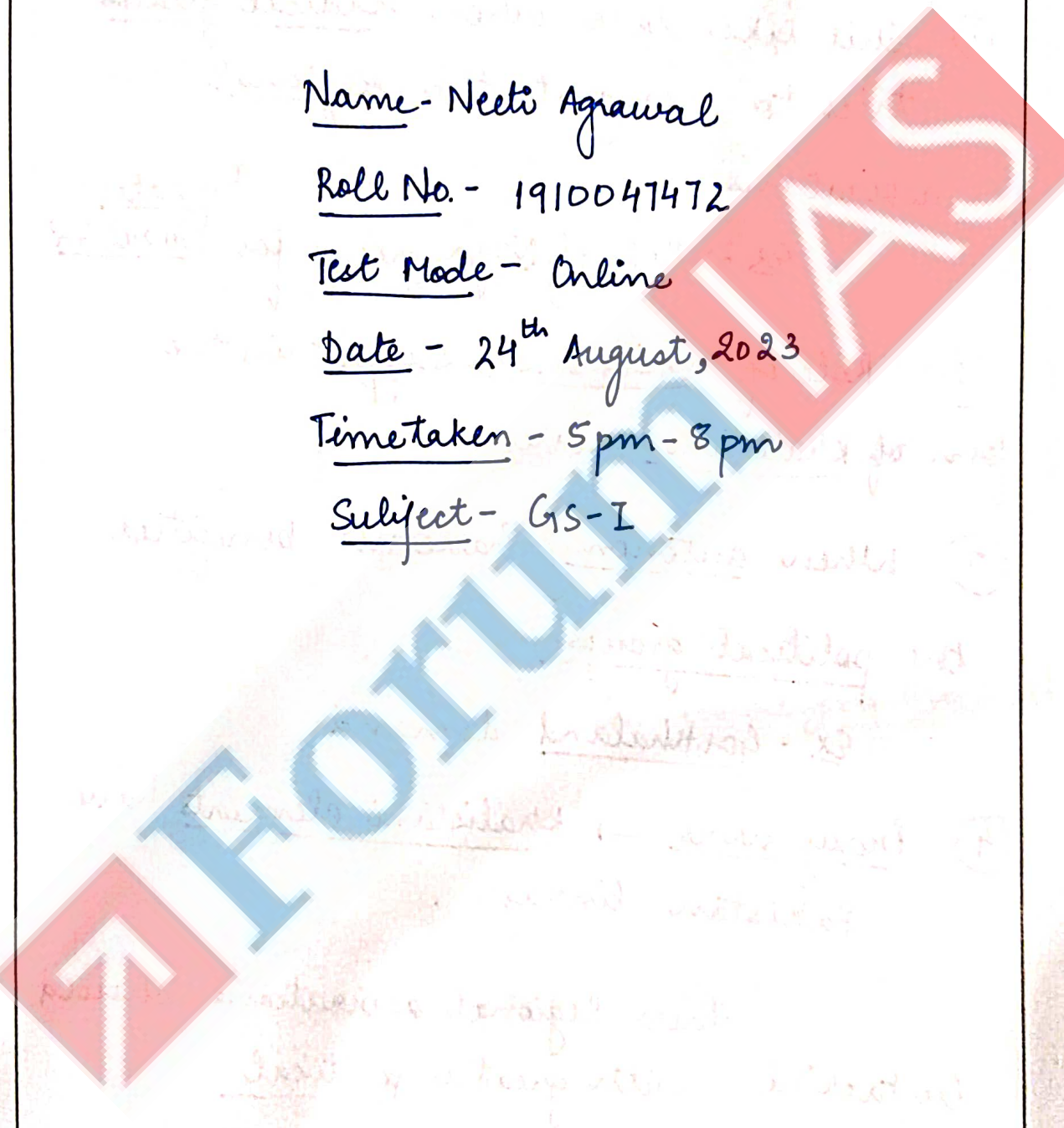
Roll No. - 1910047472

Test Mode - Online

Date - 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2023

Time taken - 5pm - 8pm

Subject - GS-I





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Ans1: Industrial Revolution emerged and flourished in Britain due to the greater socio-economic and political causes.

### Democracy, Rule of law and Industrial Revolution

- ① Equality before law led to emergence of social democracy and just economic order.
- ② Role of financial institutions such as banks, insurance etc in mobilizing the resources in equitable form.
- ③ Educational improvement through skill enhancement and linkage with industrial needs.
- ④ Consensus over policy making led to sustainable industry and equitable distribution of economic resources.

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⑤ Intellectual innovation in the form of emergence of new ideas and their influence on economic order.

However, there were other reasons too -

- ① Presence of natural resources boosted their economic capacity.
- ② Cheap labour from colonies.
- ③ Scientific developments improved the economic efficiency & provided competitive advantage.
- ④ Markets access in the form of colonies led to flourishing of trade and commerce.

Thus, Industrial Revolution grew due to multiferous factors.

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Ans 2. Peasant movements grew due to the lopsided development of rural areas due to British rule while poor opportunities in urban areas which led to impoverishment of peasants.

19<sup>th</sup> century movements

① Backward looking in terms of resources and ideology.  
Ex - Sanyasi Revolt of 1760s

② Majorly region centric with poor integration with national sentiments.  
Ex - Behraich revolt.

③ Major enemy were money lenders and Zamindars.  
Ex - Indigo revolt.

20<sup>th</sup> century movement

- forward looking in terms of renewed ideology and greater cause for national awakening.

Ex - Kisan Sabha movement of 1920s

with national leaders, they got new direction and linkage with national movement.  
Ex - Champaran Satyagraha.

Greater cause to remove British power from Indian soil.

Ex - Kisan Eka Movement by Madari Pasi

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④ Women were not included in the movement.

Inclusion of women due to greater belief in their power.

Ex - Telangana movement

⑤ Short term demands.  
Ex - 1857 revolt

Deeper demands in terms of tenure of land and zamindari abolition.

Ex - Kisan Sabha movement

Similarities between the movements -

① Economic subjugation due to British rule.

② Triple burden of zamindars, money lenders and bankers.

③ No alternative livelihood options due to non development of industrial base.

Thus, peasant movements emerged & continued due to various factors and socio economic conditions.

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Ans 3: Civil Disobedience movement during 1920s, reached its zenith due to failure of previous national movements and simmering discontent among the masses.

Extent, reach and Revolutionary zeal of CDM

- ① Inclusion of students to oppose the British educational institutions.
- ② Representation of hitherto unrepresented groups in greater numbers such as North East tribals.  
ex Alexander Cunningham circular and Assam revolt.
- ③ Wide expansion of causes against the British rule - from agricultural impoverishment to economic subjugation
- ④ Local and innovative issues such as Salt March.

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- (5) North to South unification  
↳ C. Rajagopalachari for political mobilization in southern areas.
- (6) Integration with social issues such as untouchability, women subjugation.
- (7) Individual role became dominant due to political deepening.
- (8) Hindu-Muslim unity - Frontier Gandhi role in mobilising Muslim masses.

Thus, CDM evolved as the strong and unified reaction against colonial rule which paved the way for solid foundation in future.



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Ans4. Vaishnavism (Alvars) and Shaiivism

(Nayanamars) emerged in response to prevailing  
social evils and inequality during medieval  
era.

Local traditions -

① In terms of promoting the local and  
regional languages through literary  
sources -

Ex - Nalariya Divyaprabandham (Alvars)  
- Tiruvakam (Nayanamars)

② In worshipping the local deity.  
→ Murugan worship.

③ Mobitized people across genders, economic  
backgrounds and regions.

④ Celebration of local festivals, music and  
poetry to assimilate local traditions.

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## Universal Ideas

- ① Egalitarianism in terms of composite culture ideology and widespread mobilization.
- ② Equality of masses as they did not have strict caste boundaries.
- ③ Philosophy of love over ascription based social order.
- ④ Cultural intermixing and assimilation through cross culture dialogue.

Thus, Shairism and Vaishnavism spread the unique blend of love and devotion through their flexible nature.

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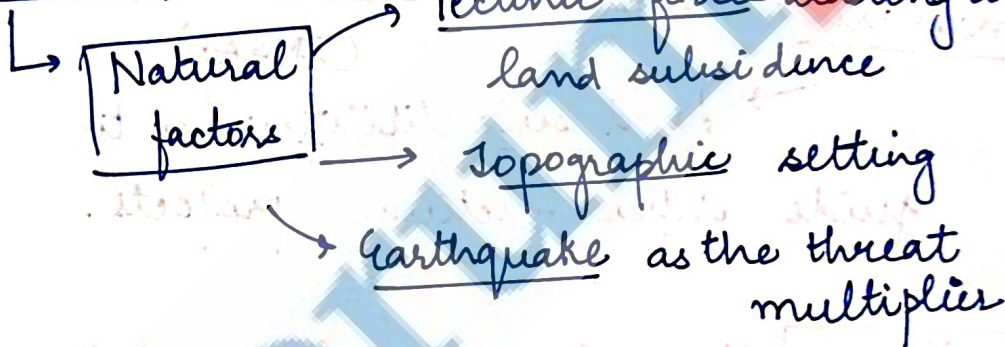
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Ans 5. The recent case of Joshimath land subsidence came as a worry. Land subsidence in its literal sense refers to gradual setting of land surface due to natural and anthropogenic factors.

Reasons



Anthropogenic factors

Unplanned urbanization on seismically sensitive areas

↳ Construction on non-suitable land.

[Joshimath developed on sand and silt topography]

↳ Drainage system → Poor drainage leads to weakening of underground structure (MC Mishra report)

↳ Hydropower plants → Threaten the local topography.

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→ Climate change → Euratic monsoons and land slides.

→ Illegal mining → Weakening the holding capacity of trees.

Measures to address the calamity

Preventive measures → Geo technical aerial survey  
→ Sensors to evaluate the threat (INSAR)  
→ land susceptibility index to guide infrastructural projects.

Disaster preparedness through rehabilitation of the affected ones and preparing futuristic remedial plans based on local topography and scientific proofs.

Thus, land subsidence offers glaring insights on unplanned urbanization and topographic interventions.

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Ans 6. Erratic monsoons as per WMO is the result of Anthropocene era in which global warming have disturbed the natural cause of monsoons.

Reasons → El Niño → Irregular warming  
↳ Natural causes of Western Pacific ocean and impact on monsoon winds.

↳ Indian Ocean dipsles leading to  
Changes in Monsoon patterns.  
Madden Julian oscillation

Anthropogenic causes

- ① Impact of change in Hindu Kush Himalayan ecosystem → change in climate.
- ② Black Carbon → global warming → change in Monsoons.
- ③ Ocean temperature rise → Changing frequency of cyclones & their impact on monsoon.

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4) Urban Heat Islands changing the tropospheric temperature & impact monsoon.

Outcomes -

1) Urban flooding → due to altered frequency and intensity of monsoon rains.

2) Agricultural vagaries increasing as more than 50% of agri land dependent on monsoons.

3) Related disasters such as landslides which threatens the livelihoods and infrastructure.

4) Impact on prices of agri commodities.  
Ex. - Rising price of tomato, onion due to erratic monsoon.

Thus, Monsoon is not only meteorologically important for India but also defines the socio-economic life.

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Ans 7: Technological advancements have led to structural and cultural changes in Indian society. Though this change is not uniform, but it is slowly permeating the whole society.

## Technology and Indian Society

① Social Mobility through use of technology in welfare services delivery.

ex - JAM trinity.

② Rural lives improvement → Agriculture (e-NAM)  
→ Communication (PM-WANI)  
↓  
Education (SWAYAM)

③ Communication led to cultural diffusion  
ex - Facebook, Twitter.

④ Greater mobilization and inclusive social movements.

ex - Me too campaign over social media.

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⑤ Bridging Rural-Urban divide through sharing of ideas and philosophy of egalitarianism

⑥ Tribals inclusion into mainstream.

Ex- TRIPED selling tribal products over Amazon.

However, there are certain disparities.

① Digital divide in the form of availability (Male vs Female), usability (Digitally literates vs non literates) and security (cyber security).

② Excludes Traditional knowledge - Vernacularization of educational content not done.

③ Alienation due to emergence of networked communities over real interactions.

④ Women's vulnerability → Deepfakes etc.

Thus, new Technology functions within social context which have varied impacts on Indian society.

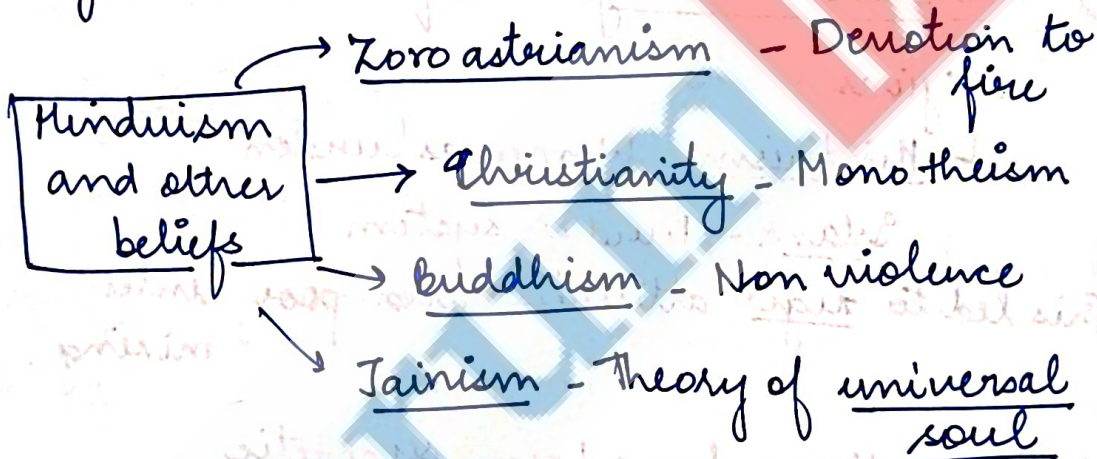


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Ans 8. Islam, which emerged in Western Asia flourished and became popular in Indian subcontinent due to greater cultural intermixing. However, there is issue of greater assimilation



Issues with Hinduism - Islamic assimilation-

① Historic notions of differences between the two.

Hinduism → Polytheism

Islam → Monotheism

② Role of Indian national movement

↳ Divide and Rule policy of British

↳ Obscurantist elements

↳ Cultural superiority

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③ Role of Mughal leaders - Aurangzeb imposed Jizya, Ala-ud-din-Khilji's reactionary policies towards Hindus alienated the communities from each other.

④ Backward looking beliefs in both the religions

↳ Hinduism - Women as burden

Islam - Purdah system

This led to rigid attitudes and poor inter mixing.

However, there have been syncretic exchanges -

↳ Art (Indo-Saracenic Art during Vijaynagar Empire)

↳ Khilafat movement.

↳ Yanga-Jamuni spirit of India.

Thus, both the religions, though different but preaches the universal philosophy of love, compassion and humanity.

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Ans 9. Secularism as a concept refers to the disengagement of social life from religious notions. Indian concept of Sarva Dharma Sambhava highlights the egalitarian nature of religion.

## Western model

① Strict separation of religion from society and polity.

② Does not interfere in religious notions.

③ Religion does not guide political institutions.

## Indian Model

Principled distance between polity and religion.

Interfere to promote equality and remove social ills.

ex - Banning Triple Talaq, Sabrimala issue

Religion as the guiding light.

ex - Gandhian philosophy of religious principles in Polity

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Minority appeasement - Indian model of secularism is believed to appease the minorities.

↳ Religious communities as vote bank.

↳ Shaira Bano case as appeasement to minorities.

↳ Fulfilling the demand of 'Punjab' creation.

However there is other dimension to it :-

① Indian secularism rests on Inter as well as Intra religious reforms.

→ Banning Triple Talaq to improve women's dignity.

② Equal protection to rights as a community.  
Art 25-28.

ex - Haj subsidy as well as maintenance of Vaishno Devi shrine.

③ Addressing the secular needs.

ex - skill improvement of Muslims through USTAAD scheme as there is greater poverty (sachar committee)

Thus, Secularism as a concept is unique and functional to Indian diversity.

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Ans 10. Globalization refers to the greater interconnectedness in terms of economic interdependence, cultural practices and social notions of development.

## Positive socio-economic outcomes -

① greater purchasing power parity and economic development due to LPG reforms.

② Better social mobility in terms of

↓  
 Social conditions (Women)      financial terms (Rise of middle class)

③ Consumerism and homogenization of culture.

Ex - Dominos serving wheat flour Pizza during Navratri

④ role of MNCs in developing knowledge economy, urbanization and economic prosperity.

⑤ Technological know-how through FDIs → Agricultural prosperity.

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However, there are gaps

- ① Missing middle - In manufacturing industry, ~~the~~ higher industries were profitted.
- ② Misdevelopment due to unequal distribution of benefits → Oxfam report where top 1% of people holds 40% of total country's wealth.
- ③ Homogenization of culture → loss of traditional culture.  
Ex - McDonaldization over Millets.
- ④ Commodification of women due to permeation of Western values.
- ⑤ Informal labour → Increased to 93%.  
↓  
Poor social security      ↘ low income security.

Thus, globalization proved as the mixed bag of challenges and opportunities owing to the diverse nature of Indian society

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Ans 11. Pallavas rule led to the introduction and development of Dravidian temple architecture, but it reached the architectural mastery and elaboration during Cholas rule.

Dravidian architecture during Pallavas rule

① Role of kings such as Narasimhavarman I who led to development of Mamallapuram.

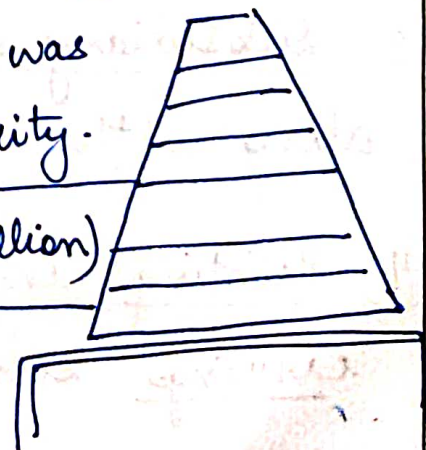
② Further elaboration by Narasimhavarman II who established Shore temple at Kanchipuram.

Characteristics of Dravidian architecture

① Presence of Vimana as the central hall under which Garbha ghera was situated to locate main deity.



Mandapa (pavillion)



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- ② Gopuram as the central gateway.
- ③ Mandapa as the hall to house visitors
- ④ Dwarpalas as the gatekeepers of main shrine.

Development during Cholas

- ① elaboration of gopuram in the form of intricate carvings  
Ex- Bihadesvara temple
- ② Height of gopuram increased.  
Ex- Gangaikondacholapuram temple has tallest gopuram.
- ③ Subsidiary shrines temples to be built along with main temple.
- ④ Paintings in the form of stucco, carvings seen in the temple walls.



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- ⑤ Temples emerged as centres of learning and administrative work.
- ⑥ Cholas temple architecture reflected the prevalent social conditions i.e. attachment of Devadasi system to temples.
- ⑦ Role of traders, guilds and local people to bring donations for the temple development.

Thus, Draavidian architecture grew in its form and added the elements of architectural mastery and elaboration during Cholas.

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Ans/2: Pre-Independence women movements came as cultural renaissance to address the prevalent socio-economic ills of that era.

Pre-independence women movements led by  
men -

① greater relation to religious sanctions -

Raja Ram Mohan Ray argued how reform in religious notions is needed to curb Sati pratha.

② limited power to women led to greater internalization of patriarchal nature and thus their poor say in leading the movement.

③ Intersectionality of causes - lower caste, poor financial status and gender emerged as the major cause for weaker representation of women in movements.

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④ Greater mobilization of resources by men  
due to their inter connection with other  
social groups - Henry Vivian led the  
emancipation movement along with  
national awakening movement.

Women movements in post-Independence era

Phase I - Socio-Religious movements in

the form of greater autonomy in social  
sphere.

Ex - Working women's forum.

Phase-II - Greater focus on social issues -  
Political empowerment did not guarantee  
social liberty.

- Dowry (Roop Kanwar case)
- Financial independence (Anti High price  
movement in Gujarat)  
↳ SEWA (By Jla Bhatt)
- Anti-Rape movement (Vishakha case)

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Phase - III - Dynamism and globalization gave new direction to women's movements.

- ↳ Me too movement (against sexual harassment)
- Right to pee movement
- Ban on sale of acid freely (By Lakshmi Agrawal)
- Ecological movements (Save Aarey movement)

However, concerns remain

- ↳ lower social strata women excluded.
- ↳ Homogenization of issues leading to exclusion of tribal women's issues.
- ↳ Domestic workers, Rural poor women not got the say.
- ↳ Digital divide - leading to dominant women having greater say.

Thus, women's movements is an ongoing process and dynamic in nature in response to emerging challenges.

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Ans 13: Salinity refers to the presence of salt content in any water body or terrestrial ecosystem. Salinity ingress is the major cause of degradation of land in recent years.

### Causes of salinity ingress

- ① Sea level rise - As per WMO, 4.5 mm sea level rise is being recorded due to global warming, melting of glaciers leading to increase in salinity.
- ② Reduction of ground water - As per CWC, 60% of India's groundwater is depleted leading to increased salinity.
- ③ Coastal erosion leading to influx of salinity.
- ④ Destruction of Mangroves (acts as filter) leading to greater salinity.

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⑤ Encroachment of wetlands which hampers the natural hydrological cycle.

## Consequences

On coastal ecosystem ① Changes in spawning nature of coastal organisms such as fishes.

② Impact on coral reefs develop and leading to ~~coral~~ coral bleaching.

③ Threat to Blue economy in terms of lower productivity.

On land ecosystem ① Poor fertility of land and resultant drought like conditions.

② Agro ecosystems getting adversely impacted.

③ Soil Moisture getting reduced.

## Solutions

① Checking coastal erosion through nature based solutions such as mangroves, etc.

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② Reducing overreliance on ground water

- ↳ Rain water harvesting
- ↳ Traditional methods such as Tchade,  
Bamboo irrigation
- ↳ Drip irrigation

③ Technical measures to maintain the level  
of salinity.

④ Agro efficiency through Soil Health card.

Thus, Salinity has become the  
major issue in recent years which must  
be addressed at the earliest.

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Ans 14: Rakesh Mohan Committee argued about the importance of urban mass transport to boost the economic efficiency and provide ease of living.

## Status of Urban Mass Transport

↳ Poor public transport facilities in terms of accessibility, quality and safety.

↳ Over reliance on private transport

Traffic      Pollution

↳ Weak hinterland connectivity.

## Reasons -

① Infrastructural costs ~~decreases~~ due to land acquisition issues and environmental concerns (CAG report)

② Social issues such as poor rehabilitation of the affected communities.  
Ex - Silver line Rail project vs concerns of people.



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③ PPP projects not viable due to trust issues,  
long gestational projects.

④ Urbanization and slums rise leading to  
few free space for mass transport.

⑤ Issues of State's finance - Due to poor  
taxation capacity (Economic survey)

⑥ Quality issues in terms of providing  
safe and secure transport.

Measures to create sustainable urban mass  
transport -

① Financing through Municipal bonds,  
green Bonds to bring green growth  
in mobility.

② Technological advancements such as Ola  
green cabs, etc to provide quality and  
accessible transport.

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- (3) Focussing on hinterland connectivity through analysing the needs of the population.
- (4) Innovative measures such as Nes Metro (proposed project in Dehradun, etc) to provide low cost and feasible transport.
- (5) Role of start ups such as those of cycles, two wheelers.

Thus, Urban Mass transport is vital for boosting the economic efficiency and improving the lives of urban masses.

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Ans 15. With greater technological impetus to economic growth, there is greater focus on mineral wealth in terms of its extraction and utilization. The recent GSI survey of lithium in J&K provides mixed bag of opportunities & challenges.

## Economic and Strategic Significance of Mineral Wealth

- ① Sustainable mobility - Lithium is an important mineral used in EVs development.
- ② Semiconductors industry greatly relies on lithium.
- ③ With Atma Nirbhar Bharat mission, there is thrust to develop laptops and computers whose batteries require Li.
- ④ India imports 95% of critical minerals from China, Argentina, etc.

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- ⑤ Fab-4 alliance of US and other three countries gives monopolistic signal to critical wealth of minerals.
- ⑥ With Zero Carbon policy by 2070, India needs minerals for the development of sustainable mobility.

Socio-ecological impacts

- ① Geotechnical sophistication required for the extraction of Li.
- ② The Northern area is built on sensitive Earthquake prone zone leading to issues of landslides.
- ③ Socially, the area is inhabited by tribals and vulnerable population threatening their socio-cultural survival.

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④ The extraction requires deep mining and seismic modifications which may lead to changed topographic conditions.

⑤ Water pollution is another issue that is under consideration.

Way forward → iCET platform to be used in sustainable way.

→ collaboration with Australia and other countries to bring technology and sustainability together.

→ Assessing the socio-economic impacts by participation of locals and civil society groups.

Thus, Mineral wealth though promises of providing sustainable mobility should not compromise the socio economic needs of affected people.

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Ans 16: Earthquake is the natural land shaking phenomenon in which energy gets released through the fault in land and transfers in the form of waves.

## Mechanism and occurrence of earthquakes

→ Fault in the land → Focus (hypocentre)



Release of P and S waves



Release of energy and shaking of earth through the point located nearest to hypocentre.

## Vulnerability of regions

① Regions located near the Pacific ring of fire → vulnerable to earthquakes and volcanoes.

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- ② Anatolian plate located near Syria and Turkey → At greater risk due to inbuilt stress under the Earth surface.
- ③ Areas near coastal ecosystems - Double whammy of earthquakes and Tsunamis.
- ④ Areas adjacent to Mid oceanic range shows greater vulnerability to volcanoes and earthquakes.

Thus, earthquakes shows topographical and geographical variations.

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Ans 17. Tides are the significant oceanic movements which travels in the form of horizontal and vertical movements.

## Types of Tides -

- ① High Tides - When sun, moon and Earth are in straight line.
- ② Low Tide - When sun, moon and Earth are right angle to each other.

## Diurnal tides

## Significance of Tides -

- ① Aids shipping - Coastal shipping is highly dependent on the tides movements.
- ② Impacts biodiversity - Marine organisms come to the surface for spawning due to influence of tides.



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- ③ Coralreefs development - Tides distribute the hot and cold water over the water bodies and maintain heat balance, leading to development of coral reefs.
- ④ Fisheries grounds are maintained by the inter-mixing of water through tides.
- ⑤ Thrust to Blue economy in the form of distribution of marine resources through tides.

Difference from waves

- ① In waves, the water does not move. It is the energy in the form of wave trains that move while in tides, it is the actual movement of water.
- ② waves are not much influenced by the position of earth and moon.

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⑤ There is no marked pattern of waves while there is regular pattern of tides.

Thus, waves and tides are the significant oceanic movements that help in sustaining the coastal ecosystem.

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Ans 18. Marriage and family are the universal social institution which are characterised by commensality, reproduction and emotional bonds. However, their nature has seen a significant change in recent time.

## Marriage and family - CHANGES

- ① Increase in the age of marriage due to modernizing forces, greater educational aspirations and career oriented individuals (NFHS-5).
- ② New forms of marriage
  - ← same sex marriage
  - ← Inter-caste marriage
- Family
  - ← live in relationship
  - ← Nuclear family
  - ← weekend family
- ③ Change over authority in relationships - women becoming more vocal about their rights due to financial dependence.

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④ Double income no kids families due to lesser time to have children and increasing financial burden.

⑤ Marriage among different religious groups have taken place due to inter mixing of culture and de-ritualization of marriage as an institution.

## Role of State & Market -

① laws in the form of Special Marriage Act, 1954 which solemnizes civil marriage.

② Paternity leave by Zomato and other institutions leading to symmetrical marriages.

③ Role of Media in changing the nature and form of marriage.  
Ex - Made in Heaven series.

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- (4) Greater economic opportunities due to  
 (i) LPG reforms leading to changing role of  
 women in marriage and families.
- (5) Secularization leading to removal of  
ritual sanctions of marriage.  
 Ex - Marriage more as contract over  
 religious sacrament.
- (6) Relaxed laws related to divorce leading  
 to reduced stigma over separation.

However, marriage and family though  
 changing maintains the orientation  
 in terms of kinship bonds and emotional  
attachment. Further, the technological  
 role is strengthening the communication  
 among kin groups.

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Ans 9. As per NFHS-5, child marriage reduced from 28.7% in 2015-16 to 21.8% in 2021-22. However, the spatio-temporal variations continue to haunt the social milieu.

## Reasons of child marriage.

- ① Patriarchal mindset - girls seen as burden to family, thus get married off early.
- ② Spatial variations - Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh saw greater child marriage due to historic reasons of discrimination and cultural notions.
- ③ Economic reasons - West Bengal records economic burden and child marriages linkage especially post-pandemic.

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- ④ Educational opportunities - As per NFHS-5 survey, poor educational indicator of parents led to greater number of child marriages.
- ⑤ Legal lapses - Protection of child marriage act makes the marriage void only if it is done by fraud or without will.

## Consequences of child marriage -

- ① Teenage pregnancies - 7% (NFHS-5) leading to poor Nutritional profile of mother and the child.
- ② Loss of dignity and self respect as most of the child marriages are form of Modern slavery (ILO report)
- ③ Withdrawal from education → Weakened economic opportunity.
- ④ Vicious cycle →  
Child Marriage → Poor economic independence → poverty → Child Marriage.

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### Legal measures and beyond -

- ① Strengthening the legal measures through identifying & correcting the lapses.
- ② Assessing and monitoring the child marriage hotspots.  
ex - Athar Amie, DM program against child marriage.
- ③ Educational improvement through targetted monitoring.  
ex - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- ④ Role modelling impact.  
ex - Kalpna Chawla, etc.
- ⑤ Improving the financial conditions through poverty removal and employment generation schemes.

Thus, child marriages is a social issue which can be tackled through addressing the greater social menace.



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Ans 20: Regional sentiments arise when there is excessive allegiance to regional identity over National identity. lost independence, India have witnessed regionalism due to multiple reasons.

Reasons behind generation of regional sentiments :

- ① Linguistic diversity led to greater protection of language.  
ex - Andhra Pradesh (Vishalandhra movement)
- ② Cultural domination fear → Movement to make separate North east states due to over influence of Bengali culture in Assam.
- ③ Regionalism with Relative deprivation post Green Revolution led to demand of separate Punjab Sula.

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④ Influx of minorities from cross borders → leading to demand of autonomy of Meiteis and Kukis.

ex - Influx of Chin Refugees.

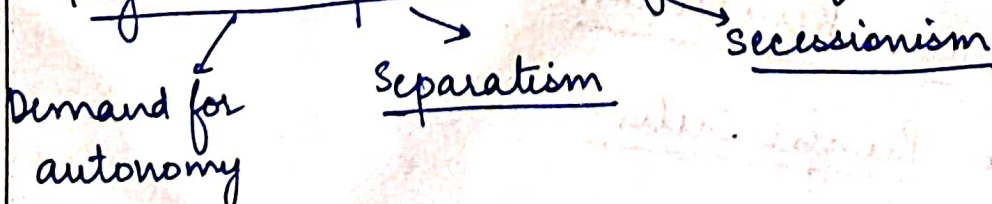
⑤ Water disputes between Tamil Nadu and Kerala over Cauvery led to regional aspirations.

⑥ Economic backwardness led to demand of Jharkhand as a separate state.

⑦ Demand of Hill areas as separate state → Uttarakhand due to differential needs of geography and hill tribes.

Regional aspirations and Separatism

Regional aspirations may take following forms



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Only write question number in this marginSeparatism

- ① This takes place when radical groups tries to exaggerate the regional aspirations.
- Ex - Role of Naga groups for <sup>greater</sup> Nagaland
- ② Role of cross border support in the form of Khalistani movement.
- ③ When autonomy have not benefitted the political groups.
- Ex - Jharkhand demand.
- ④ Proxy wars → Khalistani elements have Pakistan linkage.

Thus, regional aspirations should be tackled with greater political autonomy, cultural integration and development on indigenous lines.